

PR
5103
N45i
1861

A
A
0
0
0
3
7
4
3
4
9
9



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

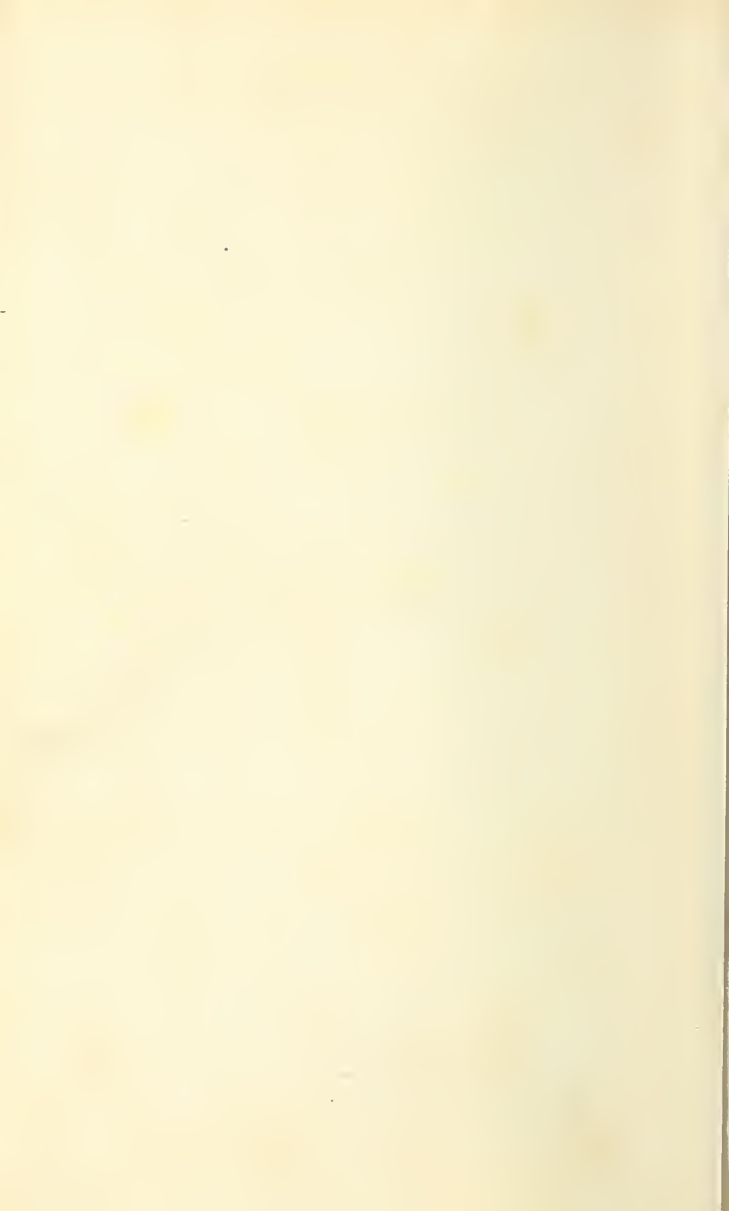




THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



THE INSECT HUNTERS.

E. NEWMAN, PRINTER, DEVONSHIRE STREET, BISHOPSGATE

THE
INSECT HUNTERS,

And other Poems.

BY
EDWARD NEWMAN.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON :
JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW.
W. SWAN SONNENSCHN & ALLEN,
15, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

* * * Ballads that * * *

Speak in tones so plain and childlike,
Scarcely can the ear distinguish
Whether they are sung or spoken.

LONGFELLOW.

PR

5103

N451

1861

THIS SECOND EDITION

OF

The Insect Hunters

IS

MOST GRATEFULLY DEDICATED

TO

JOHN ARTHUR POWER, M.D., F.R.G.S., &c.,

AS A SLIGHT TRIBUTE

TO

His unexampled energy and success in Insect Hunting,

His boundless liberality in giving,

His unparalleled ability in discriminating,

AND

His unwearying courtesy in imparting information

On Entomological Matters

To all who seek it.

918055



Preface to the First Edition.

Just as the butterfly, child of an hour,
 Flutters about in the light of the sun,
Wandering wayward from flower to flower,
 Sipping the honey from all, one by one;
So does the fanciful verse I've created
 Love 'mongst the experts in Science to roam,
Drinking their spirit without being sated,
 Bringing the sweets of their intellect home.



Preface to the Second Edition.

LITTLE BOOK ! when first I launched thee
On the dark and dangerous waters
Of opinion, thinking judgment
Would for certain go against thee,
I withdrew from observation,
Hid myself from public notice ;
I, thy parent, like a coward,
Launched thee on thy course unfathered.

But, one came with words of welcome,
Guiding thy too timid footsteps,
Cheering onwards, though a stranger
On the threshold of existence.
SPENCE espied thee ; Spence the father

Of the science that thou teachest ;
Spence, unrivalled as a teacher
Deftly skilled in England's language ;
Spence the wise, of all men living
The best qualified to judge thee ;
Spence espied thee, and he read thee
Through and through, and then pronounced thee
All " unrivalled as a first book "
In the science that thou teachest.
Yet he knew not then the author ;
So he wrote to all the teachers
Of the history of insects,
Begging them to say the author
Of these simple childlike verses ;
" Let me know, that I may thank him :"
Thus he wrote to all the teachers ;
But the men of Science knew not.

Seeing, then, that Spence approved thee ;
Spence the true and noblehearted ;
Spence for whom we still are mourning ;
Spence who, full of years and honour,

Has been taken from amongst us ;
Spence the father of the science
That in humble guise thou teachest :
Seeing that this great and good man,
He, of all my brother teachers
The best qualified to judge thee,
Did so heartily approve thee,
I reprint thee as he read thee,
Neither alter nor amend thee.

I, thy unacknowledged author,
Long have cherished thee and loved thee
I have marked thy pathway onwards,
I have marked thy progress upwards.
Time is come that I avow thee.
Go, then, on thy way rejoicing !
Go and scatter all around thee
Olive leaves, sweet peaceful emblems !
Drop them, silently as snowflakes,
On the hearts of those who read thee,
There to dwell and there to nestle,
Breathing influences holy ;

And, as oil when dropped on water
Heaving with internal motion
Stills the unavailing tumult,
May they still the voice of discord,
Sooth the querulous and captious,
Moderate the too conceited,
Give him that great boon selfknowledge,
And so clear his mental vision
That he see another's merit,
That he love, as friends, his fellow
Students in the halls of Science :
Then shall he who wrote thee bless thee ;
Then wilt thou fulfil thy mission.

Go and seek the openhearted,
Men of the unselfish spirit ;
Go, and if they bid thee welcome,
If like Spence they bid thee welcome,
If they musingly caress thee,
Listening to thy silent pleading,
If they find upon thy pages
Evidence of fellow feeling,

Take thee up and introduce thee
To their wives and to their children,
And so prove they deem thee worthy
Of a place in their affections,
Then will he who wrote thee bless thee,
Then wilt thou fulfil thy mission.

Enter schoolrooms, find the schoolboy ;
Bid him take thee to the forest,
To the streamlet or the meadow ;
Bid him lay aside his Virgil,
Or his Sallust or his Cæsar,
To be used again tomorrow ;
Bid him read thy lighter pages,
Pages scarcely needing study,
Mastered with a single reading ;
Teach him gentleness and goodness ;
Fill his soul with admiration
Of the wonderful creations
That surround his heedless footsteps,
Forms so beautiful and varied
That to know them is to love them :

Teach him thus, and he will bless thee,
Cherish thee in after manhood :
Thus wilt thou fulfil thy mission.

Lastly, go and find the fair one,
Nursed in luxury oppressive,
To whom labour is forbidden,
Honest industry reproachful ;
Tell her of the great attractions
Of the science that thou teachest ;
Tell her she may work, unsullied
Even in the eyes of fashion,
In this harmless occupation.
Oh, relieve her of that burthen,
That most overwhelming burthen,
Man has laid upon her shoulders,
When he told her to do nothing :
Do this, and the fair will bless thee,
And thou wilt fulfil thy mission.

CONTENTS.

THE INSECT HUNTERS.	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER I.—THE FOUR STAGES OF INSECT LIFE ..	6
CHAPTER II.—METAMORPHOSIS	9
CHAPTER III.—THE SCALE WINGS: Butterflies, page	
15. Hawkmoths, Bombycina, 16. Noctuina, 17. Pyralidina, 18. Loopers, 19. Bellmoths, 19. Minims,	
20. Pterophorina, 22	14
CHAPTER IV.—THE TWO WINGS: Crane-flies, 25.	
Gnats or Midges, 26. Stratiomyna, 28. Tabanina,	
29. Asilina, Syrphina, 30. Muscina or Houseflies, 31.	
Horseflies, 32	23
CHAPTER V.—THE CLEAR WINGS: Sawflies, 34. Gall-	
flies, 35. Parasites, 37. Rubywasps, 38. Bees, 39.	
Wasps, Sandwasps, 40. Ants, 41	33
CHAPTER VI.—THE CASE WINGS: Tigers, 43. Ground	
Beetles, Water Beetles, 44. Rove Beetles, Herbi-	
vorous Water Beetles, Sexton Beetles, 45. Chaffers,	
Click Beetles, Soldiers and Sailors, 46. Blapsina,	
Weevils, 47. Longhorns, Ladybirds, 48	43

THE INSECT HUNTERS.	PAGE
CHAPTER VII.—THE ROOF WINGS: Ant Lions, 51. Aphis Lions, 53. Lacewinged Flies, Scorpion Flies, 54. Snakeflies, Caddisflies, 55	50
CHAPTER VIII.—THE NET WINGS: Ticklers, 57. Dayflies, 59. Dragonflies, 61. Demoiselles, 62. White Ants, 63. Stoneflies, 66	57
CHAPTER IX.—THE STRAIGHT WINGS: Earwigs, 68. Cockroaches, 69. Locusts, Grasshoppers, Crick- ets, 71	68
CHAPTER X.—THE HALF WINGS: Bugflies, 73. Water Walkers, 74. Water Scorpions, Water Boat- men, 75. Froghoppers, 76. Plantlice, 77	72
VALEDICTION	79
<hr/>	
FLOWERS	83
TRUISMS	87
QUESTIONS I ASKED THE COMET	90
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH	93
ADIEU	95
A COMMON FAILING	97
TO J*** W*** and MRS. J*** W***	100
TRANSLATED SAPPHICS.	
1. OTIUM DIVOS	103
2. THE BUTTERFLY	105
3. THE GLOWWORM	106
4. THE CICADA	107

The Insect Hunters.

INTRODUCTION.

SHOULD you ask me, whence these lessons,
With their deep and wholesome teaching?
Whence these numerous descriptions,
With their music, with their magic,
With their breathings of the forest,
With their gleams of summer sunshine,
With their dew drops bright and sparkling,
With their scents and sounds delicious,
Scents of haymaking in meadows,
Sounds of happy creatures humming,
With their frequent repetitions,
To the youthful mind so needful?

I should answer, I should tell you,
“ From the wild wood and the forest,
From the corn field and the meadow,
From the park and from its palings,

From the river gently flowing,
From the land of the Edusas,
From the land of the Sybillas,
From the blue flower of the lucerne,
From the white flower of the bramble,
From the thistle and the teasle,
Where the brilliant Peacock, Io,
Loves to sip the liquid honey,
Loves to spread his painted pinions :
I repeat them as I heard them
From the truthful lips of Douglas,
Friend, Philosopher and Mentor."

Should you ask me where the Douglas
Found these lessons and descriptions,
I should answer, I should tell you,
" In the wild bees' mossy dwelling,
In the crevices of elm trees,
In the depths of wood decaying,
In the foliage of the hedgerow,
In the deep and hollow sand pit,
All the insects sang them to him :
In the oak woods, in the fen lands,
In the melancholy marshes,
The Copper, Hippothoë, sang them,
And the Swallowtail, Machaon,
And the Emperor, the Iris,
Clad in robes of Tyrian purple."
And if further you should ask me,

Saying, "Who, then, is this Douglas?
Who this great and learned Douglas?
Tell us all about this Douglas,"
I should answer your inquiries
Straightway in the words which follow.

"Very near the Blackheath Station,
Station of the North Kent Railway,
In a lonely place called Kingswood,
Dwells the wise and learned Douglas;
There he wrote the 'World of Insects';
And before the honoured dwelling
Stands a single graceful birch tree,
And a somewhat stunted willow.
Deep within that honoured dwelling
Live the Douglas and his children,
Wondrous Alice, silkhaird Laura,
Sober Polly, Pauline Zeller,
Fattest Harry, Henry Stainton,
Dohrn, the namesake of the gifted,
And a new and perfect baby.
It was this same Douglas taught me."

Should you ask me why to Laura
I address such stores of learning,
I should answer, I should tell you,
"This is science which her spirit
Takes a keen delight in learning,
And I feel an honest pleasure
In returning to the daughter

What I borrowed from the father.
Hear, again, another reason :
Haply other sons and daughters,
Unknown to me, unknown to Laura,
May peruse these lines more gladly
When they see that I address them
To a young and playful maiden,
And, perusing them more gladly,
May the more readily acquire
Some slight knowledge of their meaning."

Ye who love the face of Nature,
In the storm or in the sunshine,
In the deep shade of the forest,
On the high and naked mountain ;
Ye who trace the Maker's finger
In this world of his creation,
And look through this bright creation,
Through these Ios and Edusas,
These Sybillas and Machaons,
Through the hosts of minute creatures,
Peopling every blade and blossom,
Up aloft to Him who made them ;
Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
And have faith in God and Nature,
Who believe with all your spirit
In benevolence eternal,
Inexhaustible and perfect ;
Ye who sometimes in your rambles

Through the green lanes of the country,
Where the Clematis and brier
Intertwine their arms in wedlock,
Pause to drink a draught of pleasure,
Far apart from all that's worldly ;
You I ask to read this Poem,
Read this short and simple Poem ;
Ponder o'er its peaceful teaching ;
Read, and then, if thus it please you,
Take the lines that I have stolen,
The sweet lines that I have stolen,
From the song of ' Hiawatha,'
And return them, and restore them,
To their great and gifted author.

I.

THE FOUR STAGES.

TAKE thy hat, my little Laura,
Fix it by the loop elastic ;
Let us go to Haddo Villas,
Passing by the church and churchyard,
Now so bright with shortlived flowers,
Apt mementos of the buried ;
Passing, hand in hand together,
Passing, old and young together,
Gravely walking, gaily tripping,
Through the shady lane of lovers,
Where the railtrain rattles under,
And so on to Haddo Villas.
I will give thee, as we linger
Here and there upon our journey,
A first lesson in the science
That we mean to learn together ;
For all teaching is instructive
To the teacher and the learner ;
Entomology, the science
That we mean to learn together ;
Entomology, the science

That will show us, that will tell us,
All about the world of insects.

Flying insects have four stages,
States or stages as you like it,
In their very brief existence ;
And in what I teach hereafter,
In our country walks together,
I shall mention very often
Larva, pupa and imago,
The more common of these stages.
Learn, then, first, the names we call them.
First, the Egg. Upon these palings
See this web so dingy looking,
And these round things glued upon it,
Sticking side by side together,
Very much like pins' heads flattened :
These are eggs, and their hereafter
Will be different as Laura's.
Look again ; see where the privet
Overtops the lofty palings ;
See this giant caterpillar,
Smooth and of a bright green colour,
Marked along each side with stripings
Of a most delicious purple :
This, my pupil, is a LARVA,
Larva, grub or caterpillar.
Look again upon the palings ;
See another web, and in it

Is a yellow, powdered, eggshaped
Something, which we'll gently open ;
And within, dark brown and lumplike,
Is the chrysalis or PUPA.

Once more look upon the palings ;
See this butterfly with white wings
Standing straight up from his body,
And so closely pressed together,
Back to back, they seem united :
This, my child, is an IMAGO,
Perfect insect or imago.

These are states of different insects ;
The Vapourer is in the egg state ;
The caterpillar, Sphinx Ligustri ;
The pupa is the common Lacquey,
Neustria or common Lacquey ;
The perfect butterfly, imago,
We may call *Pieris Rapæ*.

Once again repeat the stages :
First of all we see the egg state ;
Then the caterpillar, larva ;
Then the chrysalis or pupa ;
Last of all is the imago,
Perfect insect or imago :

These are easy to remember.
Now trot on to Haddo Villas,
There to see the gentle Ethel,
And the pretty little Ada,

And the very little baby,
And the grave and noble Percy,
Haply to be crowned with mitre,
Archepiscopal hereafter.
Ah! how little can'st thou fathom
A fond father's high aspirings.

II.

METAMORPHOSIS.

WOULD that I could skip this lesson,
Laura ; well I know 'tis tiresome
For a child like thee to listen
To a tale in learned language
That were better told in English,
If I knew but how to do it.
But the words that I must teach thee
Have as yet no good translations,
No equivalents in English,
Or I'd very gladly use them.
I have told thee of the egg state,

Larva, pupa and imago,
That are common to all insects ;
Let us now regard the pupa
In its various forms and phases.

Sometimes it is hard and lumplike,
Wrapped in coating tough and leathery ;
It moves not, and of course it eats not ;
'Tis to all appearance lifeless :
Such a pupa is amorphous,
Shapeless, and we call AMORPHA
All the insects with such pupæ.
Now, if these amorphous pupæ
Come to butterflies and night moths,
With four wings so broad and ample,
Thickly covered up and hidden,
With small scales of different colours,
Scales that seem almost like powder,
When rubbed off upon the finger,
Then we call the insects Scale Wings,
LEPIDOPTERA or Scale Wings ;
But if they have two wings only,
And those two are quite transparent,
Without any scales or clothing,
Then we call such insects Two Wings,
DIPTERA, or having two wings.

Let us take another pupa ;
And this also moves not, feeds not,
But its limbs are quite apparent,

Legs and wings and head and feelers,
All enclosed in separate cases,
Fitting close, transparent cases :
Then we call them necromorphous ;
They are living insects deathlike,
Or in Latin NECROMORPHA.

When the necromorphous pupa
Comes to a fourwinged imago,
All the wings quite clear and naked,
And all four well formed for flying,
And the tail armed with a weapon,
Sometimes stinging, always stinglike,
HYMENOPTERA we call them,
Hymenoptera or Clear Wings ;
But if they have two wings only,
Covered with two hard wing cases,
COLEOPTERA we call them,
Coleoptera or Case Wings,
Coleoptera or beetles.

Then, again, if Necromorpha
Have four wings alike and netlike,
Oftentimes a little hairy,
Meeting in the middle, rooflike,
And a tail that's always stingless,
Without any piercing weapon,
Then STEGOPTERA we call them,
Class Stegoptera, or Roof Wings.

Lastly, come some other pupæ,

Longlegged, active, running, leaping,
Doing everything but flying ;
Eating, too, and very greedy,
Gnawing, killing, tearing, sucking ;
Shaped exactly like the larvæ,
And much like the perfect insect,
Only that the wings are wanting :
These are isomorphous pupæ,
And the insects ISOMORPHA.
When the isomorphous pupa
Comes to a fourwinged imago,
All the wings alike and netlike,
And the mouth is formed for biting,
With strong bony jaws for biting,
Then NEUROPTERA we call them,
Class Neuroptera, or Net Wings.
When the wings are straight and rooflike,
And the fore wings tough and leathery,
And the hind wings clear, and folded
Lengthwise neatly underneath them,
And the mouth is formed for biting,
With strong bony jaws for biting,
Then ORTHOPTERA we call them,
Class Orthoptera, or Straight Wings.
One more class of Isomorpha,
One more class, and then the cherries ;
Alice and the rest must share them.
When an isomorphous pupa

Comes to a fourwinged imago,
And the wings are folded over
At the very tips and crossing,
And the bottom half is leathery,
And the outer half transparent,
Or when all the wings are gauzy,
Quite alike and meeting rooflike,
Then HEMIPTERA we call them,
Class Hemiptera, or Half Wings.
Now look we to the mouth, my Laura :
These Hemiptera, or Half Wings,
Differ much in their wing fashion,
But the mouth is never varied,
Straight and tubular for sucking,
Without any jaws for biting.
Here will end our second lesson,
After once the names repeating :
Lepidoptera, or Scale Wings ;
Then come Diptera, or Two Wings ;
Hymenoptera, or Clear Wings,
Recollect that these are stinging ;
Coleoptera, or Case Wings ;
Then Stegoptera, or Roof Wings ;
Then Neuroptera, or Net Wings ;
Then Orthoptera, or Straight Wings ;
And Hemiptera, or Half Wings.

III.

TRIBES OF THE SCALE WINGS.

LET us take a stroll, my Laura,
Down Farm Lane and to the sedge pond,
Where thy father often fishes
For the pretty water beetles,
Grapii and *branchiatus*,
Hubneri and *marginalis*,
Agilis and *punctulatus*,
Ater, *Sturnii* and *fuscus*,
Pretty *Colymbetes fuscus*,
That my Laura once caught flying.
Thence we'll turn to rural Burnt Ash.
Haply we may meet with Stainton,
With his ardent class around him.
As we walk I'll try and teach thee
Something more about the Scale Wings.
Lepidoptera, or Scale Wings,
Are the butterflies and night moths,
And we know them by the scaled wings,
And the mouth, so like a watch spring,
Coiled up underneath their faces ;

'Tis a tube through which the insect
Sucks the honey from the flowers,
Sit down on this bridge a minute,
Looking on the tiny river
As it runs among the sedges,
And then I will try to tell thee
All I know about the Scale Wings,
How to group them into orders.

First, the PAPILIONINA
Take the precedence for beauty.
Butterflies we always call them,
And it is not hard to know them :
First, they always fly in sunshine ;
Then, they have these knobbed antennæ,
Coming forwards from the forehead ;
These are sometimes called the feelers,
And some think them ears for hearing,
But we know they are antennæ,
And were made for some wise purpose ;
What that purpose is we know not.
All their wings are very ample,
And the hind wings gaily coloured,
Gaily coloured like the fore wings,
Never hidden by the fore wings,
Never folded up beneath them.
When these insects rest at nighttime,
Or would hide from passing showers,
Then their wings are all erected,

Meeting up above their bodies.

Next to these, the large SPHINGINA
Have antennæ pointed outwards,
Rather thickest in the middle,
Notched along the side, or sawlike ;
And their tube for honeysucking
Is both large and very lengthened ;
The fore wings are long and pointed,
And the hind wings shorter, smaller,
Often much more gaily coloured,
Always hidden by the fore wings.
When the noble Sphinx is resting
On the tree trunks in the day time,
All the four wings then meet, rooflike.
They have large and pointed bodies,
Often banded with bright colours.
Sphinges fly in early evening,
Sipping sweets from honeysuckles
And all honeyyielding flowers,
While they hang, in air suspended,
On their quivering wings suspended.

Thirdly, the soft BOMBYCINA,
With antennæ very various,
Mostly short and fringed, or comblike,
With no tube for honeysucking ;
Fore wings very broad and rounded ;
Hind wings also broad and ample,
Folding lengthwise underneath them,

And much larger than the hind wings
Of the Hawk Moths or Sphingina.
The male Bombycina often
Fly about in open daylight,
Often also in the nighttime,
But not seeking honeyed flowers,
Only looking after females,
Which are always slow and sluggish,
Heavy bodied, often wingless.

Next them come the NOCTUINA,
Dull and dingy in their colours,
With antennæ mostly threadlike,
Thin and tapering to the summit,
But sometimes they are serrated,
Slightly serrated or sawlike ;
They have tubes for sucking flowers,
And are very fond of sucking,
As we often see, my Laura,
When we spread the moistened sugar,
Or the sweet and sticky treacle,
On the tree trunks to attract them ;
Wings of moderate dimensions,
When the insect rests, deflected
Or else folded round the body ;
Fore wings hiding all the hind wings,
Which are slightly folded lengthwise,
And in hue have small resemblance
To the colour of the fore wings,

Sometimes paler, sometimes darker,
Often gloriously coloured,
As in these superb *Triphænæ* ;
In the *Nonpareil*, *Fraxini* ;
Crimson Underwing, *promissa* ;
Or the *willowfeeding nupta*,
Common Underwing or *nupta*,
Very beautiful, but common :
All these brilliant wings are hidden
By the sobercoloured fore wings
When the moth by day is resting
On the tree trunks or on palings.

Next them the *PYRALIDINA*,
Very like the *Noctuina*,
But more slender and more graceful,
Their antennæ very threadlike,
All their bodies smooth and slender ;
All their wings are rather larger,
More triangular in outline
Than in normal *Noctuina*,
And the insect seems more flattened
When it rests upon the palings.
Their fore legs are rather longer
Than the middle or the hind legs,
But, my child, it is not easy
To decide between these orders :
Still the eye, when fully practised,
Sees the difference between them.

Next, the light GEOMETRINA,
Truly butterflies of nighttime,
Are distinguished by their larvæ,
Called Geometers or Loopers ;
But you know we cannot always
Find the larvæ to examine,
Though we see the perfect insect.
Their antennæ, always tapering,
Are not often very threadlike,
But are sometimes fringed or comblike.
Mark their very slender bodies ;
Mark their wings, so very ample ;
Mark especially the hind wings
When these pretty moths are resting
On a tree, or wall, or palings :
You will plainly see the hind wings
Often covered by the fore wings,
But not folded up beneath them.
And their colours much resemble
All the colours of the fore wings ;
And they run, when you disturb them,
With the wings all four erected.

On the palings, on the tree trunks,
On the leaves in every hedgerow,
Settling everywhere, in summer,
Are the Bell Moths, TORTRICINA,
Pretty Bell Moths, Tortricina ;
Their antennæ very slender,

Always simple quite, and threadlike ;
Fore wings, when the moth is resting,
Always bellshaped in their outline ;
The hind wings are always folded
Neatly underneath the fore wings,
Never coloured like the fore wings.
Now a word about the larva,
To the gardener mischievous.
See the rose leaves spun together,
And, when opened very gently,
Watch the larva wriggling backwards,
Through some aperture unnoticed,
And then hang in air suspended,
By a thread of its own spinning :
Everywhere you find such larvæ,
Spinning up the leaves together,
In the garden, in the wild wood,
In the hedgerow, from the oak trees,
All throughout the days of summer,
You may see them gently swinging,
By a silken cable swinging,
In the bright and breezy sunshine,
Swinging as for recreation.

Tiny Scale Wings, *TINEINA*,
Like in nothing but their smallness,
Minims of the class of Scale Wings.
I am well aware, my Laura,
Smallness is a most uncertain

And comparative distinction,
Hence it is ignored in Science.
Haply, in the distant future,
Some great teacher like thy father
May supply us with the knowledge
How to separate these minims
From the other larger Scale Wings,
And to group them after Nature.
Very various are the larvæ ;
Some are smooth and others hairy,
Some are stout and others slender,
Mostly they are sobercoloured,
But a few are gaily tinted.
In all places you may find them,
In the house our old clothes eating,
In the gardens in the apples,
In the woods inside the acorns,
In the hedges, in the meadows,
Where they feed on every green thing,
Nibbling at the leaves and flowers,
Sometimes turning down a corner
Of the young leaves, and so making
For themselves a tentlike dwelling,
Where each feeds at will securely.
Some make cases which they live in,
Locomotive habitations,
Of all kinds of forms fantastic,
Houses which they carry snaillike.

All the wings are very narrow,
All have long and silken fringes ;
Hind wings hidden by the fore wings,
And of dull and sober colours ;
Fore wings variously coloured,
Often of a snowy whiteness,
Often most obscure and dingy,
Some magnificently coloured
With the most refulgent splendour,
Splendour as of hues metallic
Living glories evanescent,
Purest silver, molten copper.
Inexhaustible invention
Of the beautiful and charming
Is displayed in *Tineina* !
Then, if God so clothe these atoms
For a day's or week's existence,
Think, my Laura, how surpassing,
How exhaustless is his power !
Is not their history a lesson,
Teaching how the God of Nature
Cares for his minutest beings,
And insures their preservation
Through unnumbered generations ?

Lastly, the *PTEROPHORINA*
Have the fore wings and the hind wings
Cut in fingerlike divisions ;
All the wings are straight porrected,

At right angles with the body.
These fantastic-looking creatures
Scarcely seem to class with Scale Wings,
But their structure, so abnormal,
Serves to indicate the sequence
Of the Tipulæ, or Crane-flies,
Which we must ere long consider.

This discourse on Scale Wings ended,
I will pick these purple vetches,
Purple vetches, *Vicia cracca*,
And I'll twine them in a chaplet,
And the Queen of Scale Wings crown thee.

IV.

TRIBES OF THE TWO WINGS.

LAURA, let us go to Plumstead,
By the well known North Kent Railway,
Starting from the Blackheath Station,
Passing through the Charlton tunnel,
Through that damp and darksome tunnel,
By the sandy pits at Charlton,

Through the warlike town of Woolwich,
And, alighting then at Plumstead,
Let us sweep the grass and heather,
Let us search the autumn flowers,
For the flies, the twowinged insects.
In this large tin case, containing
A few slips of blotting paper,
And a little mass of wadding,
Slightly damped with benzine collas,
Stupefying fumes exhaling ;
In this case we will imprison
All the twowinged flies we capture.

Laura, in our search for knowledge
We must kill these pretty insects
Now and then, though very seldom,
Just to learn their curious structure
More minutely, more completely.
When I take the lives of insects
Sometimes, in the cause of Science,
I employ bruised leaves of laurel,
Chloroform, or benzine collas,
Because these cause stupefaction,
That precludes all chance of suffering.
Let us constantly remember
That they love their lives as we do,
That they love to dance in sunshine,
Love the balmy air of summer ;
Often, of a summer's evening,

By their multitudes creating
Quite an atmosphere of insects,
Atmosphere of winged atoms.
Oh, how sweet to sit at sunset
On some gate among the corn fields,
And to watch the busy millions
As they seem to rise towards heaven !
Insects love to bask on green leaves,
Or to sip the sweets of flowers,
Or to chase their gay companions ;
Love, in fact, to seek enjoyment ;
Spend their short, short life in pleasure,
Just as you, my child, or I would.
Let us always, then, remember
Never wantonly to kill them,
Though we know not if they suffer.
For my part, I own I love them ;
And far rather would I see them
In their happiness while living,
Than I'd have the best collection
Of their dried and wasted bodies.
Now I'll tell thee of the Two Wings,
How to know them, how divide them
Into Nature's tribes or orders.

First, the Craneflies, TIPULINA,
Daddy-longlegs, Tipulina ;
With a head so long and narrow ;
Thorax thick, and body slender,

Never nipped in at the middle ;
Legs beyond all reason lengthy ;
Flight both weak and very flagging.
Larvæ fat and ugly maggots,
Living in the earth, and feeding
On the roots of plants and herbage,
Also on decaying timber.
Pupa without any shellcase,
Breathing through two horns porrected.

Next, the true Gnats so bloodthirsty,
Gnats or Midges, *CULICINA*,
Mosquitoes or *Culicina* :
Males with feathery antennæ,
Females with bloodsucking rostrum ;
Both have heads of small dimensions ;
Rather long and slender bodies,
Not nipped in or slenderwaisted ;
Legs are long and very slender.
In this country some few species
Of these Midges or Mosquitoes
Seek our faces in the nighttime ;
With a gentle hum approaching,
And an aperture creating
With their sharply pointed lancets,
Thence imbibe the purple current,
Causing us but slight annoyance ;
But in many other countries
Swarms of hungry *Culicina*

Seize upon the thinskinnd stranger,
Banish sleep and drive to madness.-
Oft we see these dire bloodsuckers
Walk the rippling waves in safety
In the genial days of summer,
Lay their eggs in boatshaped masses
On the surface of the water,
There to float till warmth and moisture
Vivify the sealedup larvæ.
Then begins a life aquatic,
Always now submerged in water,
Mostly swimming near the surface,
And when frightened diving under,
Writhing briskly to the bottom ;
But, the threatened danger over,
Gently rising, by their lightness,
To the surface of the water,
Where they always float tail upwards,
Because in that droll position
They can breathe air without moving.
When these larvæ change to pupæ
They reverse this strange position,
Floating with the thorax upwards,
And this for the selfsame reason,
Because now their breathing organs,
Seated in the rounded thorax,
Are thus aptly brought in contact
With the atmosphere for breathing ;

But the creature is as active
In the pupa as the larva,
Diving just as quick when frightened,
Diving deeper in the water,
Many summersaults performing,
In its hasty progress downwards,
Till it finds itself in safety,
And then gently floating upwards,
By its lightness, to the surface.
Thus we find one great exception
To the rule denying action
To a true amorphous pupa.

Tribe the third, STRATIOMINA,
Mostly have a water larva,
Long, and tapering off to nothing,
But divided into segments,
Marked most deeply and distinctly.
When the pupa stage is coming,
Then the larva skin turns rigid,
Losing nothing of its figure ;
And the pupa stays within it
Till the season for emerging.
The perfect insect or imago
Has the body flat and widened,
Looking much as though flatironed,
Wider than the wings when closely
Laid incumbent on each other,
Always nipped in at the middle ;

And we find on the scutellum
Many spines all pointing backwards.
The antennæ have no bristle,
But are very often elbowed,
And the joints beyond the middle
Form a close mass, manyjointed.

Tribe or order TABANINA :

Savage wives and gentle husbands ;
All the females are bloodthirsty,
Drinking deep the blood of cattle ;
All the males are kind and gentle,
Basking on the leaves or flowers,
Their antennæ are so varied
As to make it rather puzzling
Very clearly to describe them ;
But they may be called threejointed,
Only noting that in many
The last joint appears divided
Into six or seven others.
Mouth composed of many lancets,
Separately formed for cutting,
If united formed for piercing,
But 'tis only in the ladies
That we find these fearful lancets.
Often sticking out quite spearlike ;
Body stout and often hairy,
Often smooth and almost globose,
Always nipped in at the middle.

Tribe or order ASILINA

Feed on other flies or insects.
They have a sharp beak or rostrum,
Formed, as in the last, of lancets,
Hanging down and not porrected,
Or stretched out at length before them.
With this beak they pierce their victims,
And then, having thus transfixed them,
Fly with living prey suspended
Helpless underneath their bodies,
Until they have sucked its juices.
Their antennæ are fivejointed,
With a very few exceptions,
And in these the joints are seven ;
The form always is elongate ;
Body mostly rough and hairy,
Never nipped in at the middle.

Next them come the gay SYRPHINA,
Beautiful and useful insects :
Beautiful and gaily banded
In the state of perfect insects,
Hanging, in the air suspended,
Over leaves and over flowers ;
Useful because in the larva
Feeding mostly upon plantlice.
In the summer we may hear them
Floating in the air and humming ;

'Tis a wellknown sound of summer.
Their antennæ are threejointed,
And from out the third there issues,
Sideways or in front, a bristle.
Their mouth is a large and elbowed
Sucking tube, bent in the middle.

Next these come the true *MUSCINA*,
Swarming in such countless numbers :
These are all the flies domestic,
In our houses, in our windows,
In our chambers, in our larders,
Wandering over food and flowers,
Walking gravely on the ceiling,
'Gainst the laws of gravitation,
Without any fear of falling,
Raising many sage conjectures,
Philosophic speculations :
Always floating round the flycage
In their gay aërial gambols.
These are denizens of summer.
Their proboscis is retractile,
In a hollow of the visage,
From which it protrudes at pleasure ;
At its tip it has two suckers,
Large and oval : watch the housefly,
See it use this busy sucker
On some sugar spread on purpose,

Then you'll understand its action.
Their antennæ are threejointed,
And their body short and hairy,
Always nipped in at the middle.
Where, you ask, live all their larvæ ?
These, my child, are very various,
And are always known as maggots.
Some devour the living bodies
Of the larvæ of the Scale Wings,
Some eat flesh that's putrefying,
Some eat leaves and some eat branches,
Some eat roots and some eat flowers,
Some eat cheese and others bacon,
Hundreds eat up filth of all sorts :
Truly scavengers of Nature !

Lastly rank HIPPOBOSCINA,
Wonderful in transformations,
Pupiparous, nymphiparous :
Thus philosophers have called them,
Seeing that the perfect female
Perfect chrysalis produces.
Of the egg and of the larva
Entomologists know nothing :
They exist and are perfected
In the body of the parent.
The adult and perfect insect
Spends its life on sheep and horses,
Hiding in their different clothing,

Or on birds quite safely carried,
Nestling close among their feathers,
In their swift aërial journeys.

V.

TRIBES OF THE CLEAR WINGS.

In describing all the orders
Of these fourwinged, clearwinged insects,
I must tell you of their larvæ,
Where they live and what they feed on.

First, a tribe of caterpillars,
As of butterflies and night moths,
Living in the woods and hedges,
On the juicy green leaves feeding,
And resembling, too, the larvæ
Of the butterflies and night moths
In the art of spinning cases,
Inside which they change to pupæ.
When the sawfly, these are Sawflies,
When the sawfly once emerges
From one of these gluey cases,

And you look at its antennæ
For some mark whereby to know it,
You will fail ; they are so varied
'Tis impossible to fix on
Any definite description :
Some are knobbed and some are threadlike,
Some are forked and some are fanlike :
All have four wings, clear and glittering,
And a thick and fleshy body,
Uniform throughout in thickness,
Not nipped in and slenderwaisted,
Like a wasp or like a spider :
They have all the feet fivejointed,
Fore shanks twospurred at the summit :
One sex only bears a weapon
Near the tail, beneath the body,
Sharply notched and very sawlike,
And with this she quickly pierces
A young leaf or juicy sucker,
And her eggs sedately places
In the wound she has created ;
From this saw we call them Sawflies,
Sawflies or TENTHREDININA.

Next, a tribe with footless larvæ,
White, and fat, and stupid maggots,
On the solid timber feeding,
Burrowing deep into its substance,
Leaving galleries behind them :

They have long and thin antennæ,
Gently tapering to the summit ;
Wings transparent and loud humming,
Fore shanks onespurred at the summit,
And the feet are all fivejointed ;
Body uniformly rounded,
Not nipped in and slenderwaisted ;
And the tail is like an augur,
Formed for boring into timber ;
If you ask me wherefore boring,
What its use and what its object,
I should quickly give this reason,
That the fly may safe deposit
Eggs in every excavation,
Eggs from which the infant larvæ
Soon emerging bore still deeper,
Deeper still into the timber.
Let us call them *STRICINA*.

All the oakapples and inkgalls,
All the cherrygalls and nutgalls,
All the bitter Dead Sea apples,
All the beautiful oakspangles,
And those freaks of sportive Nature
Called by children wild mossroses,
Found in summer in the hedgerows ;
All these and a hundred others
Quite as strange, and some far stranger,
Are the work of puny insects,

That we always call the Gallflies,
Or in Science CYNIPSINA.
These most wonderful formations,
Nurseries of Gallfly larvæ,
Little white and footless maggots,
Are not built by skill instinctive
Of the quiet pent up inmate,
Or its winged and wandering parent,
But are merely strange distortions,
Caused by buoyant sap diverted
From the true and proper channels ;
Yet how uniformly fashioned !
How alike in size and figure
Those each kind of fly produces !
How unlike to every other !
All the Gallflies are small insects,
With antennæ very simple,
And with bodies flattened sideways,
And divided in the middle
Into nearly equal portions,
Called the abdomen and thorax ;
And the female has a borer,
All Gallflies, indeed, are female,
With which instrument she pierces
Leaves or tiny twiglike branches,
Laying eggs within the fissure ;
Her clear wings are almost rayless,
And her feet are all fivejointed.

Next to Gallflies come Ichneumons ;
Insect parasites we call them,
For the grubs or footless maggots,
From which come the fly Ichneumons,
Live concealed within the bodies
Of all other kinds of insects,
But in caterpillars chiefly
Of the butterflies and night moths :
On the living flesh they fatten.
When the time arrives for changing,
When the butterfly should issue
From its still and deathlike pupa,
Then from out that shrouded coffin
Comes the parasite Ichneumon,
With its wings all bright and shiv'ring,
Quite transparent, often tinted
Like the evanescent rainbow.
They are insects slenderwaisted,
And their tail is armed with bristles,
Three long, sharp and piercing bristles,
Which they plunge into their victims,
And then leave an egg within them.
Most of them have feet fivejointed,
But a few, minute and burnished,
Like winged gems so bright their colours,
Have the feet four and threejointed.
All the tribe we call Ichneumons,
Parasites, ICHNEUMONINA.

Next, the Rubywasps invite us,
Clad in mail of gorgeous colours,
Blue and green, carmine and purple,
Gliding over walls or palings.
Who is there that has not watched them,
As with vibrating antennæ
They inspect each crack and cranny,
Seeking out the nests of Wallwasps,
Masonbees, or bees that build in
Posts, or mortared walls, or sandbanks,
Forming there the cosy dwellings,
Dwellings for their future young ones ?
When these dwellings she discovers,
The sly Rubywasp deposits
All her eggs among the larvæ,
With a weapon telescopic-
Fashioned, joint in joint retractile ;
And her young, when hatched, devour up
All the food that was provided
For the young of Bees and Wallwasps.
Let us call them CHRYSIDINA,
Rubywasps or Chrysidina :
Their antennæ short and elbowed,
Their wings clear and almost rayless,
Their feet always are fivejointed,
Their waist is almost divided,
But the two parts are united
By a very short peduncle.

Next these come the stinging insects,
Bees and Wasps, Sandwasps and Pismires ;
All of them with feet fivejointed.

First of these, the Bees, APINA,
Called by authors Anthophila,
Or in English flowerlovers,
For they fly among the flowers,
Revelling in all their sweetness,
Gathering pollen, sucking nectar,
Changing these to wax and honey ;
Building cells with skilful neatness,
Waxen cells, and all sixsided,
Waxen cells to hold their young ones.
Many live in crowded cities,
Many thousands in a city,
Like a kingdom or a queendom,
Female sovereign, drones and workers.
Their antennæ stout and elbowed ;
Fore wings flat and never folded ;
Hind shanks flattened out and bristly,
Formed for carrying loads of pollen ;
Body joined by a peduncle,
Armed with sting acutely stinging.

Next the Bees, the Wasps, VESPINA,
Make the cells but not the honey,
Build with skill their spacious mansions,
Build their cells and combs with paper,
Paper of the finest texture,

Paper also manufactured
By these energetic workmen.
In these buildings, in these mansions,
Wasps will multiply by thousands,
Sovereign queen, and drones and workers.
Their antennæ somewhat elbowed ;
Each fore wing is folded lengthwise ;
Body joined by a peduncle ;
And their tail is always furnished
With a sting of fearful power ;
Their hind shanks are plain and simple,
Formed not for collecting pollen.
Such, in brief, are the Vespina,
Black and yellow Wasps, Vespina.
Sandwasps follow next in order,
Sandwasps, Fossors, or SPHECINA,
Insects that delight to burrow
In the soft and crumbling sandbanks,
Making little excavations
For their maggot young to live in.
Sandwasps do not live in cities,
But in solitude so cheerless,
And away from all companions :
You may see them in the meadows,
Catching flies and even spiders,
Justice vengeful but poetic,
And the Cimicina, Bugflies ;
These they numb with subtle poison

That deprives them of all motion,
Yet seems scarcely to be fatal,
So long they retain their freshness ;
Thus numbed, they, poor things, are carried
By the predatory Sandwasps,
And safe stowed within their burrows,
For the maggot young to feed on.
Their antennæ always elbowed,
Rather short and almost simple :
Fore wings flat and never folded ;
Fore legs armed with spines for digging ;
Hind legs also spined, for lifting
All the spiders, flies and bugflies,
That they carry to their burrows ;
Body nipped in at the middle,
The waist thin and often threadlike.
Such are Sandwasps or Sphecina,
Sandwasps, Woodwasps, or Sphecina.

Watch the ant, thou little maiden !
Mark her labours, and learn wisdom !
Need I tell thee, need I show thee,
How she plies her ceaseless duty ;
How she excavates her dwellings ;
How she feeds her helpless offspring,
How she tends them, how she loves them,
How, in sunshine bright, she suns them,
How she moves them, when in danger,
From a foe or passing shower ;

How she keeps the stolid plantlice,
That her young may sip their honey ?
Watch the ant, thou gentle maiden !
Mark her wise ways, and learn wisdom !
Note her subterranean cities,
Where the streets are thronged with passers,
Where the kings and queens, and workers,
All intent upon their duty,
Meet in galleries and pathways ;
Kings and queens with wings in autumn ;
Workers, always working, wingless ;
All have their antennæ elbowed,
All are nipped in, slenderwaisted ;
Queen and workers, too, are furnished
With a sting so small and pungent ;
All have feet that are fivejointed.
Everybody knows the Pismires,
Pismires, Ants, or FORMICINA.
Watch them work, thou little maiden !
Mark their wise ways, and learn wisdom !

VI.

TRIBES OF THE CASE WINGS.

GENTLE Laura ! silkhaird Laura !
Sunny, funny, romping Laura !
Come with me into the forest ;
Come with me into the meadow ;
Come with me to Hokempokem,
Where the bubbling brook runs sparkling,
Or beneath the steep bank darkling ;
Come with net, for beetles hunting ;
Come with boxes, beetlehunting ;
Come, the young and old together :
I will tell you all about them,
How to know them, where to find them.
Sit down on this bank of flowers,
Bank of buttercups and daisies,
While the trembling sunshine, glinting
Through the murmuring, rustling aspen,
Jocund dances all around us ;
Sit down, young and old together.

First in order come the Tigers,
Tigers of the insect races ;

For they all are fierce and savage,
Like their namesakes of the jungle,
Preying upon living victims ;
They are mostly gay and glittering,
And fly swiftly in the sunshine ;
Their antennæ are quite simple,
Tapering gradual to the summit.
Tiger Beetles we may call them,
Tigers or *CICINDELINA*.

Next in order, the Ground Beetles,
Also feed on living insects ;
But they wander seldom flying,
And most often in the nighttime ;
Still a few delight in sunshine,
And these few are called Sunshiners ;
Their antennæ all are tapering,
And we name them *CARABINA*.

Now we come to Water Beetles,
Beetles that can swim like fishes,
Live and dive beneath the water,
And there hunt for other insects,
Catch and kill them without mercy,
Just as Tigers or Ground Beetles ;
Their antennæ, too, are tapering,
And we call them *DYTISCINA*.

Last of these tyrannic beetles,
Feeding on their living victims,
Feeding also on dead bodies,

Come these long and narrow fellows,
That turn up their tails in anger
If you tease them, if you touch them ;
Their antennæ like a necklace
Made of black pearls strung together,
With the biggest always outwards,
Almost always sliced off sideways.
They have stout and square wing cases,
And their body is uncovered,
So that they can turn their tails up.
Kirby called them all Rove Beetles ;
We will say STAPHYLININA.

There are other Water Beetles,
Beetles of all sorts and sizes,
Swimming, diving in the water,
Living in the water gardens,
Feeding on the leaves and flowers ;
Their antennæ are not simple,
Sticking straight out from the forehead,
But are always knobbed, and hidden
In a hole beneath the skull cap :
These we call HYDROPHILINA.

Next these come gay Sexton Beetles,
Gay, but smelling, O ! so horrid !
For they feed on putrid bodies ;
They have also knobbed antennæ,
And the knob is hard and solid :
We will call all such SILPHINA,

Sexton Beetles or Silphina.

Look at this bright green Rose Beetle,
Feeding in the heart of flowers,
On the pollen from the anthers ;
And at this great buzzing Watchman,
He delights in something nasty ;
And at this forlorn Cockchaffer,
Shaken from the tree above us,
Where he feasted on the green leaves :
All these three have knobbed antennæ,
And the knobs are all divided
Into thin and flat divisions.
These we call SCARABÆINA ;
We call all such beetles Chaffers,
Chaffers or Scarabæina.

What is this but a Click Beetle ?
If upon its back you lay it,
Up it leaps with sudden snapping.
Now examine its antennæ ;
They are slim throughout and serrate,
Serrate, that is notched or sawlike.
These may all be called Click Beetles,
Clicks or Snaps, ELATERINA.

“ Tell me what are Soldiers, Sailors,
Always crawling on the pathways,
Poor things ! always getting trod on,
Always climbing up the fences,
Always buzzing in the hedges,

Clambering on the grass and flowers ;
Here is one upon a harebell."

They are called TELEPHORINA ;
They are soft and very tender,
Not at all like hardcased beetles ;
Their antennæ are quite simple,
Neither serrated nor clublike.

Pray remember all these beetles,
These nine tribes which I have shown you,
Always have the feet fivejointed.

Now then come a tribe so diverse
That I cannot well describe them.
Their antennæ greatly vary ;
Some are tapering, some are clublike,
Some are comblike, some are sawlike,
Some are threadlike, some are fanlike ;
But their feet are always constant,
Fore and middle pairs fivejointed,
Hind pair always but fourjointed.
Let us fix on what to call them :

HETEROMERA, BLAPSINA ;

These two names are sometimes given,
But I think I like Blapsina.

Next in order come the Weevils,
Little elephants, longsnouted,
And their snouts antennæ bearing ;
The antennæ, too, are elbowed,
First bent backwards and then forwards :

We can call them Snouts or Weevils,
Or else CURCULIONINA.

These are followed by the Longhorns.
This is one so sweetly scented,
Scented like the oil of roses,
Oil or attar as you like it ;
This is called the Great Musk Beetle.
But they are not all sweetsmelling,
Yet they all have long antennæ,
Longer even than the body,
Long and gently tapering outwards.
These we call CERAMBYCINA.

Look at these plump shining beauties,
Fat and round as any dumpling,
Often decked in brilliant colours,
Green and gold and rainbowntinted ;
All their feet flat and fourjointed ;
Their antennæ like a necklace,
All the pearls alike in bigness :
These we call CHRYSOMELINA.

Lastly, clad in mail of scarlet,
Or in clearest, purest yellow,
And in either case blackspotted,
Are these round and pretty beetles,
Which we know as Aphisfeeders ;
They have short and clubbed antennæ,
And their feet are but threejointed.
Everybody seems to like them.

Ladybirds we mostly call them,
Ladybirds, COCCINELLINA,
Ladycows if you prefer it ;
But why birds or cows I know not :
They are very pretty beetles.

There's the end of my descriptions ;
Now I'll tell you where to find them,
How to catch them : but the pupil,
Tired with such a lengthy lesson,
Bounded off to join her sisters,
Who, with Ellen and Maria,
Dipping deep in Hokempokem,
Fished that limpid stream for minnows,
Sticklebacks and sly stone loaches.
Vainly did I call for Laura ;
She had reached the youthful fishers ;
So I left the bank and joined them.

VII.

TRIBES OF THE ROOF WINGS.

UP ! the early skylark, Laura,
Leader of the daybreak chorus,
Is inviting us. The songsters
Of the wood and of the meadow
Join with him in paying tribute
To their bountiful Creator,
Offering up the hymn of morning,
Hymn of tuneful adoration,
All their happiness proclaiming :
Happiness is adoration.
Still the insect world is sleeping :
Ah ! how true that flowers can slumber !
See these closed and brilliant petals ;
See these folded leaves of trefoil ;
See these buds and blossoms hanging
Heavily on slender footstalks :
All are wrapt in peaceful slumbers,
Peaceful and refreshing slumbers,
That, all undisturbed, have lasted

Through the short, sweet night of summer,
And will last till heat, returning,
Dissipates the drops that glitter
On the green grass, on the hedges,
Showering on us if we touch them.
Even now the sunbeams, slanting,
Gild the morning mist with glory,
Fill the trembling gems with colours.
Colours brilliantly prismatic,
Like disintegrated rainbows.
Up! the early skylark, Laura,
Is inviting us to study.

Let us next observe the Roof Wings,
Insects that are truly netwinged,
But distinguished by their pupæ,
And their feet, which are fivejointed,
From the true and proper Net Wings :
Class Stegoptera we call them.

First, the Ant Lions, so famous
In all ages, in all countries,
Theme of students, theme of sages ;
Crafty MYRMELEONTINA.
The wise larva makes a pitfall
In the crumbling sand of summer,
Shaping it like cone inverted :
Into this the pismires wander,
Pismires, beetles, and all insects ;
And, once having passed the margin,

Find within a treacherous footing,
Made of sand so granulated
That it yields beneath the footsteps ;
And the helpless, fated victim
Slides unconscious to the bottom,
Where the dire Ant Lion larva,
With his fearful jaws wide open,
Waits in ambush to receive it ;
But sometimes a passing shower
Has the grains of sand united,
And the insect finds a footing,
And is just about escaping :
Then the sage Ant Lion larva
Jerks the stones and sand upon him,
Till the victim, quite exhausted,
Struggles slowly to the bottom.
The larva, like a bloated spider,
Which in form he much resembles,
Seizes on the luckless insect,
Pierces it with jaws tremendous,
And then sucks out all its juices.
When become a perfect insect,
This Ant Lion, once so savage,
Is a very harmless creature ;
Having feelers manyjointed,
Manifestly thickened outwards ;
Having four wings just like network,
Very long and rather narrow ;

Body long and very slender,
With a rather small prothorax.
These Ant Lions are not British,
So that we shall never find them
In our country walks together.

Next to these, the Aphis Lions,
Lacewinged Flies, or simply Lace Wings,
Known as *HEMEROBINA*.

First, their eggs must claim attention,
Seated on a long peduncle,
Like some very slender fungus
Growing from the leaves or branches.
In the bright, long days of summer,
When the little larva hatches,
It crawls down the long peduncle,
And then, roving o'er the surface
Of the leaf that formed its cradle,
Finds some Aphides or plantlice,
Very small and very tender,
And so one by one devours them.
Thus it spends its whole existence
In devouring hosts of plantlice.
The imago has four clear wings,
All alike and very ample,
Crossed with slender rays like lacework,
And a small and short prothorax ;
Its antennæ manyjointed,
Rather long and rather slender,

Never growing thicker outwards ;
Its eyes very often golden,
And its body bright green coloured :
Lovely looking, but illsmelling.

After Lacewinged Flies, or Lace Wings.
Comes a tribe that's half aquatic,
Larvæ swimming in the water,
And the perfect insects flying
Over pond and over river.
Now, at early dawn, we find them
Sleeping on the broadleaved bullrush ;
Often, falling in the water,
They become the prey of fishes.
These we call CORYDALINA.
All the winged or perfect insects
Have a large, distinct prothorax,
Sometimes square, sometimes cylindric,
Never narrow as in Lace Wings ;
Feelers long and manyjointed,
Mostly tapering to the summit.

Scorpionflies, or PANORPINA,
Seem to follow next in order.
Larva very little noted ;
But a certain learned doctor
Found one in decaying timber,
Fed it a long time on apple,
Kept it till it was a pupa,
And at last a brisk imago.

Head of the adult imago
Lengthened out and very slender,
Like a bird's beak bending downwards ;
Feelers long and manyjointed,
Taper gradually outwards ;
All their wings alike and narrow,
Rayed across but never netlike ;
Body small, and in the male sex
Ending in a kind of forceps,
Like the scorpion's tail so horrid.

Snakeflies, or RAPHIDIINA,
Have a head that's large and oval ;
A prothorax long and necklike,
Often moving sideways, snakelike ;
Feelers short and manyjointed,
Taper gradually outwards ;
Wings alike and always netlike.
Larva found in bark of timber,
Where, some say, it feeds on insects ;
Whether this be true I know not.

Caddisflies, PHRYGANEINA,
Simulate the moths so nearly
That the student first beginning
Finds the likeness quite confusing.
They have hairy wings and bodies ;
Long antennæ, manyjointed,
Very, very manyjointed,
Always stretched out straight before them ;

The hind wings are folded lengthwise
Underneath the hairy fore wings.
Caddis larvæ are aquatic,
Living always in the water,
In a case of their own making.
Habitation locomotive :
'Tis of wonderful construction ;
Sometimes made of tiny pebbles,
Sometimes of the smallest snailshells,
Sometimes of small bits of rushes,
Or of leaves long soaked in water,
Always neatly joined together,
Always joined with silk together.
In these wellconstructed mansions
Every Caddis has its dwelling.
Reaching out its head and fore legs,
It devours the sodden edges
Of the waterweeds and grasses,
And the leaves of weeping willows
Gently dipping under water.

VIII.

TRIBES OF THE NET WINGS.

HASTEN to the evening hay field,
Whence the sound of merry voices,
Shouts of laughter as of children,
Some half smothering the others,
Seem to float with such distinctness
In the atmosphere above us,
Mixed with fragrance as delightful
As the sounds of fun and frolic.
Still the happy field is distant.
As we thread the lanes together,
I will tell thee of the Net Wings,
Some of which have wings not netlike ;
Such are Ticklers, or THRIPSINA,
Insignificantly little,
Nestling close in every flower,
Larva, pupa and imago,
Gnawing round the purple petals
Of the Fuchsia new opening,
Making these and other flowers
That attract their greedy notice

Dim and desolate to look at.
Let us glance at the imago :
It has moderate antennæ,
Which are six or sevenjointed ;
Wings alike and four in number,
Narrow, long, unfolded, rayless ;
Body long and rather pointed ;
Feet prehensile and twojointed.

Next the Ticklers, the Psocina
Are the least, and most abundant ;
Little, active imps of summer ;
Every tree and every hedgerow
Seems to swarm with these Psocina,
Larva, pupa and imago,
Winged and wingless all together.
On the trunks of these old elm trees,
Tall and miserably shrouded,
Shorn at once of use and beauty,
We shall find, in cracks and crannies
Of the barks so gnarled and knotted,
Numbers of these small Psocina,
Running like a host of spiders,
Looking like a host of plantlice,
But they run a great deal faster.
When with wings these mites are furnished,
Then the hind wings are the smaller,
And are never folded lengthwise ;
Their eyes small, and round, and distant ;

Their antennæ simple, slender,
Long and very manyjointed ;
And their feet are all threejointed.

Dayflies, or EPHEMERINA,
Form a wellknown tribe or order,
Having small and short antennæ,
Rather large and netlike fore wings,
Very small and netlike hind wings.
When these pretty flies are resting
All the wings are pointed upwards,
Back to back, appressed together.
They have rather slender bodies,
Never nipped in at the middle ;
Very long and thin tail bristles,
Two and sometimes three in number ;
Fore legs very long and slender,
And their feet are all fivejointed.
'Tis a pleasant sight at even
To observe the Dayflies dancing
Over river, over meadow ;
'Tis the choral dance of poets,
'Tis the poetry of motion :
Pinions briskly moved while rising,
Stretched out motionless while floating,
Like the lightest feather, downwards.
Dayfly larvæ are aquatic,
Living, feeding in the water,
Breathing by their lungs external ;

And their pupæ have two stages :
First, with wings rolled up in cases,
Much like many other pupæ ;
Next, with wings spread out for flying,
And adapted, too, for flying,
Being thus a flying pupa.
It is strange to see a pupa,
Settling, may be, on our clothing,
Casting off its outer garment,
And emerging as a Dayfly,
Most elaborately fashioned,
But the creature of an hour.
Here the bard might draw a moral
From the evanescent Dayfly,
Might improve the apt occasion,
As his tribe have done before him ;
But the insect world is wondrous
As a whole and altogether :
He who tries to read it rightly
Finds it a perpetual sermon,
Fraught with the profoundest teaching.

Now we come to kings and princes,
Princes of the world of insects.
See *Lindenia formosa*,
With its brilliant hue cærulean ;
See it hover o'er the waters,
Poised aloft on rustling pinions ;
Then, as by some sudden impulse,

Darting off on distant errand,
And ere long again returning,
And again, on rustling pinions,
Hovering above the waters.
Dragonflies, *LIBELLULINA* ;
Horse Stingers the vulgar call them,
Falsely, ignorantly call them.
They have short and small antennæ,
Bristlelike, and eyes enormous ;
Wings alike, and finely netted
With innumerable meshes ;
Hind wings at the base are broadest ;
All the wings spread horizontal
When the Dragonfly is resting :
Body very long and slender,
Often very gaily coloured ;
In *Lindenia formosa*
'Tis of purest, brightest azure :
Feet in all the tribe threejointed.
All these creatures love the sunshine,
Hawking after living insects,
Which they chase and capture flying,
And then, on a dead twig perching,
Leisurely devour their victim
Ere its brief, brief life has parted.
All their larvæ are aquatic,
Feeding on the worms and insects
Which abound on muddy bottoms

Of all stagnant pools and ditches.
Pupa equally voracious,
Somewhat shorter than the larva,
Stout and squat, and very toadlike.
When about to change its station,
To become a winged imago,
Then it crawls out of the water,
Fixing to a reed or grass stalk,
Bursting through its shrivelled cerecloth,
Opes its broad wings in the sunshine,
Leaves the castoff skin adhering
To the reed or to the grass stalk,
And then mounts on glittering pinions.

Demoiselles, AGRIONINA,
Are but Dragonflies in little :
They are somewhat hammerheaded ;
Their eyes rather small and distant ;
Feelers very small and pointed ;
Wings alike and rather narrow,
Always narrowed towards the body,
When at rest appressed together,
Back to back above the body,
Never stretching straight, porrected,
At right angles with the body ;
Body very long and slender,
Often blue, or black bluespotted.
Nature has no lovelier colour
Than the blue of these long bodies ;

Some few have these lengthened bodies,
Green and brilliantly metallic,
And the wings more ample, clouded
With the deepest, richest purple.
Feet of Demoiselles threejointed.
These, too, have aquatic larvæ,
And aquatic, greedy pupæ,
But the pupæ are elongate,
And not short and squat and toadlike.

Most attractive of the Net Wings,
For their wonderworking instinct,
Governing enormous nations,
As with superhuman wisdom,
Are the White Ants, TERMETINA ;
And though White Ants are not British,
Still we should know something of them.
White Ants, Laura, live in cities,
Populous as those of China,
And constructed, too, with science,
Full of galleries and pathways,
Full of viaducts and tunnels,
Full of terraces and bridges,
Storehouses and regal chambers,
Full of kings and queens and rulers,
Full of energetic workmen,
Full of fiercely fighting soldiers.
All are but the evidences
Of an intellect allperfect

That with undisputed fiat
Wills and carries out these wonders.
Man may learn a useful lesson
From these tiny, busy creatures ;
Learn how unity of purpose
Ever will obtain its object.
Silently the work progresses.
Now destruction, now construction :
First they seem to hew the timber,
Then to mix the plastic mortar,
Then to build their habitation,
Working mostly in the forest,
Where their doings are unheeded,
But sometimes in human dwellings,
And 'tis there the devastation
Tells upon our purse and temper.
Chairs and tables, drawers and bedsteads,
Fall a prey to these destroyers,
And, what seems the greatest wonder,
All their handywork is hidden.
One begins a meal of table,
At the leg just where it touches
The smooth floor on which 'tis standing.
Having thus secured a footing,
Others come in quick succession,
Myriads come, and soon devour
All the wood except the surface,
Which is always left with caution,

Just as thin as any wafer ;
Thus the damage goes unnoticed
Till the table is required ;
Then it crumbles into atoms
Underneath the slightest pressure.
All but kings and queens are wingless,
All the kings and queens are furnished
With wings only for a season,
Just to give the power of flying
From their former habitation
Forth to found another kingdom.
When these royalties have settled,
Then they lose the wings that bore them :
Some have seen the creatures turning
Back their heads, and briskly biting
All four wings from off the thorax ;
And, as soon as thus selfcrippled,
Straggling workers seem to find them,
And thenceforward to entrust them
With unlimited dominion,
Quickly raising round about them
All the buildings of a city.
Laura, there are forms so varied
In the mighty White Ant city,
Forms of kings and queens and soldiers,
Workmen of all sorts and sizes,
Larva, pupa and imago,
That I cannot now describe them.

One word only of the rulers :
They have feelers short and jointed,
Not unlike a lady's necklace ;
Wings, that is at first, unfolded,
All four quite alike in figure ;
And their feet are all fourjointed.

Lastly, come the heavy Stoneflies,
Known in Science as PERLINA,
Very like domestic crickets,
But are riverloving insects ;
Their head rather broad and flattened ;
Their eyes small, and round, and distant ;
Fore wings flat, and hind wings folded,
Larger, broader than the fore wings.
Larvæ more than half aquatic,
Nimbly swimming in the water,
Nimbly diving in the water,
Nimbly running on the bottom,
Hiding under little pebbles,
Often coming out, and creeping
On the bank and on the grasses,
Crawling up the trunks of willows,
Hiding in the cracks and crannies.
When the pupa is quite ready
To become a winged imago,
Then it grasps the bark of willows,
Or the rounded stems of rushes,
Or the pliant blades of grasses,

By its hooked claws firmly anchored ;
Then the back splits open lengthwise,
And the perfect fly emerges,
Flying softly o'er the streamlet,
To become the prey of fishes.
Seeing this, the wily angler
Makes an imitation Stonefly,
Which, the fatal hook concealing,
Is appended to the horsehair,
And dropped softly on the surface
Of the bright and dimpled river,
And there, scarce a moment floating,
Tempt the lurking trout or grayling
Irresistibly to seize it.

But I've talked into the hay field,
Where the children all are playing ;
So we'll have no more of Stoneflies,
But a game of hay field romping.

IX.

TRIBES OF THE STRAIGHT WINGS.

COME with me, and I will tell thee
Of the Earwigs, and Cockroaches
Vulgarly yeapt Blackbeetles ;
Crickets, Grasshoppers and Locusts ;
These, with Walking Leaves or Spectres,
And the praying, fighting Mantis,
Constitute a great division,
Class Orthoptera intituled.
Where the sun beneath the tropics
Perpendicularly blazes,
There Orthoptera, abounding,
Devastate the plain and forest ;
In our cold and cloudy island
They are small and few in number.
Some are walkers, some are leapers.

First of walkers come the Earwigs,
Earwigs or FORFICULINA ;
Feeding on the lovely petals
Of our best and choicest flowers,
Hiding in all sorts of crannies

From the sunshine in the daytime,
Crawling, feeding in the nighttime ;
Their antennæ manyjointed,
Gently tapering to the summit,
And the joints are swollen, beadlike,
Beads strung in a tiny necklace ;
The fore wings are square and shortened,
Leaving all the body naked,
Just as in the queer Rove Beetles,
Which they very much resemble ;
But the hind wings, quite transparent,
Like a lady's fan are folded
Neatly up beneath the fore wings,
And when opened out are earshaped,
Very beautiful to gaze on ;
All the legs are very simple,
And the feet are all threejointed ;
At the tail we find a weapon
Very like a pair of pincers,
And with this 'tis said the Earwigs
Open and fold up the hind wings ;
You must watch them and observe it ;
I have never had that pleasure.

Next in order, the Cockroaches,
Swarming in our cockney kitchens,
In the cupboard, in the pantry,
In the breadpan, in the meatsafe,
Every kind of food devouring,

Every kind of food defiling,
And most disagreeably smelling,
Greedy gluttons, eating all things,
Hiding always in the daytime,
Hating daylight, hating sunshine,
Up and eating in the nighttime.
Their antennæ long and tapering,
Long and thin, and very threadlike,
Very, very manyjointed ;
Head bent down beneath the thorax ;
Fore wings large, and tough and leathery,
Folding over one another,
Folding over both the hind wings ;
These are folded, too, beneath them,
And all lying on the body :
Their legs all alike and simple,
Formed for running, not for leaping ;
And their feet are all fivejointed.
Such are Cockroaches, *BLATTINA*.

All the rest are merry creatures,
Merry, leaping, chirping creatures,
Locusts, Grasshoppers and Crickets,
Loudly singing, merry chirping,
Bright creations for the poet
To adorn his rural song with.
Crickets, first, or *ACHETINA*,
Lead a merry life nocturnal,
And, like nightingales so wakeful,

Sing the livelong night in summer ;
Some are housed in banks and hedgerows,
Some in caverns subterranean,
Some are homed in all our houses,
Chirruping upon our hearth stones,
To the superstitious boding
Good or evil as they fancy.
Their antennæ long and slender,
Threadlike, too, and manyjointed ;
Their fore wings are short and leathery,
Folding over one another ;
Their hind wings are folded fanlike,
And project beyond the fore wings,
Often curling at the summit ;
Hind thighs thick, and formed for leaping,
And their feet are all threejointed.

Grasshoppers are one with Locusts,
But we must a tribe determine
Somewhat differing from the Crickets,
Somewhat differing from the Locusts,
A tribe we may call GRYLLINA ;
Their antennæ manyjointed,
Long and tapering as in Crickets,
But their fore wings straight and lengthened,
Stretching out beyond the hind wings,
Meeting vertically rooflike ;
Hind wings always folded lengthwise ;
Hind thighs thick, and formed for leaping ;

And their feet are all fourjointed.
These Gryllina are diurnal,
Leaping, singing in the sunshine.

Lastly, Grasshoppers and Locusts,
For I find I must unite them
In one tribe, called LOCUSTINA ;
Their antennæ thickened outwards,
Short and often rather clublike,
And not very manyjointed ;
Their wings formed as in Gryllina ;
Hind thighs thick, and formed for leaping ;
And the feet are all fivejointed.

X.

TRIBES OF THE HALF WINGS.

ONE more walk, and one more lesson :
Get thy nets and boxes ready ;
Let us go a longer journey,
By the North Kent Rail to Dartford,
And thence to the wood of Darenth.
Can we not persuade thy father

For this once to come and join us ?
I shall tell thee of the Half Wings,
Class Hemiptera, or Half Wings.
I will show thee many of them
On the trees and on the flowers,
And, with waternet longhauddled,
We will get the rest from water ;
Here and there in that great forest,
Stretching northward, stretching southward,
Stretching eastward, stretching westward,
There are little pools of water
Filled with insect life aquatic.

Place first, all the Bugflies proper,
With their long and large antennæ
Stretched out visibly before them ;
Fore wings always of two textures ;
Where they fit on to the body
They are thick, and tough like leather,
But the tips are quite transparent,
Thin and flexible and filmy,
One laid on the other crosswise :
All their legs are very simple,
Formed for running, not for leaping ;
And their feet are all threejointed.
On the sap of plants they fatten,
Sucking it with pointed rostrum.
Oh, they smell so very nasty !
Like the bug we find in houses ;

Even that's a Bugfly proper,
One whose wings are undeveloped.
All are known as CIMICINA.

Next them come the Water Walkers :
They all walk upon the water ;
On each pond and stream you find them,
Skimming safely on the surface,
Safely as we tread the pathways,
Without any chance of sinking ;
Their fore wings are long and narrow,
Tough from end to end like leather,
With their edges folded over ;
All their feet, too, are threejointed,
And their body straight and narrow,
Like a bit of stick just broken :
Water Walkers, Water Runners ;
If you like, HYDROMETRINA.

Following, and next in order,
Though I rather would avoid them,
Are those flat and ugly creatures,
Crawling slowly on the bottom,
On the muddy, slimy bottom,
Of the stagnant ponds and ditches,
Feeding upon little fishes,
Or the grubs of water insects.
Their antennæ are quite hidden
Underneath the poking forehead ;
Their fore wings, like those of Bugflies,

Are of two distinctest textures,
Tough and leathery next the body,
Thin and quite transparent outwards,
And there always folded crosswise ;
All their feet are but twojointed ;
All their legs are formed for crawling,
Not for leaping nor for swimming ;
And their tail is two long bristles.
Water Scorpions I call them,
Water Scorpions, or NEPINA.

Next to these the Water Boatmen
Follow in the proper order :
Their antennæ are quite hidden ;
Their fore wings are of two textures,
And are always folded crosswise,
Just exactly as in Bugflies ;
And their fore legs formed for grasping,
All the rest are formed for swimming ;
And their feet are but twojointed.
Let us watch them in the water,
In the bright, transparent water,
On their backs for ever swimming ;
Always looking wrong way upwards :
Yet their movements all are graceful.
I call them NOTONECTINA.

In the country that we live in
Skies are very often cloudy,
And the air is damp and chilly ;

So we have but few Cicadas,
Merry songsters of the summer
Where the skies are blue and cloudless.
But these little, jumping creatures,
Which we often call Froghoppers,
Are the Englishman's Cicadas,
One alone indeed excepted,
One we find in the New Forest ;
All of these are mute as Bugflies,
They have almost no antennæ,
* Like the shortest, finest bristles ;
Their fore wings are of one texture,
Very often quite transparent,
Sometimes coloured, sometimes clouded,
Sometimes thick and rather leathery,
Sometimes pied and gaily spotted,
But they meet together rooflike,
With straight edges, never crossing
Like the wings of Water Boatmen,
Which they very much resemble ;
Their hind legs are formed for leaping,
And they leap with wondrous power,
Vaulting high, but seldom flying ;
And their feet are but threejointed.
I would call them all Cicadas,
But the English word Froghopper
Will do very well for England,

With its very small Cicadas,
Froghoppers, or CICADINA.

Now we turn to lumpish insects,
Fixed like scales upon the branches
Of choice plants in hot stovehouses,
Often, too, upon our myrtles,
Very often on the apples,
And sometimes upon the hawthorn ;
Those are always lady insects
That thus stick upon the branches,
Scalelike insects, or COCCINA.
Gladly I'd describe antennæ,
Wings and feet, if I could find them,
But from me these parts are hidden.
Gentlemen are rarely met with,
It is said they are not scalelike,
But have wings and long antennæ.

Lastly, come the noisome Plantlice ;
Smotherflies the farmers call them,
Smothering all the growth of summer,
All the tender shoots of roses,
Crowding till the shoots are hidden,
Leaves and buds concealed by numbers,
Anchored by their beaks sapsucking,
Winged and wingless all together :
Their antennæ long and waving,
Gradual taper to the summit ;

All their wings are quite transparent,
When they have them, and not folded,
But above their backs meet rooflike ;
All their feet are but twojointed,
And their legs not formed for leaping.
These are Plantlice, APHIDINA.
There are many circumstances
Curiously appertaining
To the life of these frail Plantlice,
Circumstances which not even
Those most learned in the marvels
That abound in lives of insects
Understand, or can decipher.
May be that thy ardent spirit,
Laura ! when it comes to ponder
On the mysteries of creation,
Shall elucidate these problems.
And in all the other Orders
Which I've briefly set before thee
There are wonders upon wonders,
Which will task thy utmost powers
Of inspection and reflection.

VALEDICTION.

LAURA ! now the bard has ended
These his manifold descriptions,
With their frequent repetitions,
To thy youthful mind so needful ;
Let him give a word, at parting,
Of parental admonition.

First, in ardently pursuing
This our fascinating science,
Let thy mind be bent on learning,
Ever bent on simply learning ;
For it is alone to students,
True and ardent, are laid open
Nature's deeply hidden secrets ;
And if we discover nothing
That has not been seen by others,
Still, at least, the gift of learning
Will be strengthened as we use it.
If we wish to pause in learning,
And believe our knowledge perfect,
We at once erect a floodgate,
That shuts out from all the future

The sweet waters of instruction,
The true sources of improvement.
Look on Nature as a volume,
Ever open to inspection,
In which characters are written
By the hand of the Almighty ;
Reverently turn its pages.

Listen not to those who tell thee
That ours is a worthless study,
Worthless from the very smallness
Of the creatures that we study :
Solomon, of men the wisest,
Taught a very different lesson.
Ponderous size and giant stature
Are not attributes of greatness :
Is the whale, that ocean monarch,
More majestic in its instinct
Than the bee that makes our honey ?

Then, again, when thy collection
Stretches out its fair proportions,
Ample filled with cognate species,
Let no thoughts of money value
Ever haunt thy generous nature.
In regarding all these treasures,
Now so carefully collated,
Learn to estimate them solely
By their worth as sage instructors ;
And should bargainmakers tempt thee

With proposals for exchanging,
Turn away in silent sorrow ;
Sorrow, that a trading spirit
Should pollute a mind where Science
Once appeared about to nestle ;
Silent, because words are wanting
To express thy better feeling
To the ears of one so hardened.
This sad practice of exchanging,
And dishonest bargainmaking,
Is the plaguespot of the science,
And the soulcramp of exchangers.
Give ; thou canst not give too freely ;
Giving is so great a pleasure
That the giver is the gainer.
But not only this : the giver
Reaps, in kind, an ample measure :
Those who doubt this truth should test it
By munificently giving.

But in learning or instructing,
In receiving or in giving,
In that intercourse with mankind
Into which the path of Science
Must inevitably lead thee,
Must most innocently lead thee,
Mind in all things let the conscience,
Planted in thy breast by Heaven,
Be thy rule and guide of conduct.

If through life we yield obedience,
Cheerful, without hesitation,
To that everpresent Mentor,
That infallible director,
Then we find no cause for mourning,
Vain or unavailing sorrow :
Memory then, like placid moonbeams,
Sheds a soft and silvery lustre
On the days that have departed ;
Happiness, with smiling features,
Child of innocent employment,
Brilliant as the noonday sunshine,
Lights the now of our existence :
Lastly, like this glow of sunset,
Reddening the westward heaven,
Prelude of a fair tomorrow,
Hope illumines the hereafter.

Flowers.

BOUNTEOUSLY the God of nature
Strews the face of earth with flowers,
Breathing incense all around them,
Fragrant homage to their Maker ;
Whispering to human bosoms
Holy thoughts of love and kindness,
Steadfast hopes about the future,
Forming thus an earthly rainbow
Full of promise to the weary,
To the meek and to the lowly,
To the poor and brokenhearted,
To the sinner heavy laden,
Giving each a firm assurance
Of a God who governs all things,
Tending them with care parental.
For the great Redeemer tells us
Solomon in all his glory
Was less glorious than the lily,
And thence inculcates the lesson,
That if God so clothe the lily
In a panoply of beauty

For its very brief existence,
He will much more clothe the creatures
Formed exactly in his image,
And the heirs of a hereafter,
Weak and faithless though He know them.

Flowers, more than merely flowers,
Are with sanctities invested,
Sanctities that form a girdle
Round about their simple beauty,
Tinting it with all their magic,
Pouring into it their spirit :
Such are all the gems poetic
That adorn the favourite flower ;
Gems, the wealth of many ages,
Legacied to man for ever ;
Gems that always glint and glisten
On the faces of some flowers,
Making them, with this adornment,
Bright forgetmenots, that Flora
Grants to her devoted poets ;
These the true rewards of merit :
She bestowed the floral rainbow
On the bard of Hiawatha ;
Burns received the thorn, whiteblossomed ;
Cowper, the white waterlily ;
Walter Scott, the slender harebell ;
Wordsworth had the yellow primrose ;

Burns and Wordsworth share the daisy ;
And so with a thousand others :
When we gaze upon the flower
Then we think upon the poet,
And, with recompense poetic,
Worthy names are thus remembered.

See the tottering infant pulling
Scented cowslips in the meadow,
Or the graceful drooping bluebells,
Or the gay and glowing kingcups,
Plucking in mere admiration,
Haply the mere love of having,
Irresistibly attracted
By their lavish wealth of beauty,
Thus unwittingly evincing,
In first infancy evincing,
Love of beautiful creations,
And thus simple homage paying,
Truthful infant homage paying,
To the Maker of the flowers :
Purest sentiment, Godgiven.

But not thus alone in childhood ;
For the simplehearted maiden
Doats upon the various flowers
Brought to blossom by her training,
Doats upon the opening rosebud,
Type of her maturing beauty ;

And, its day of beauty passing,
When its scented leaves are falling,
Treasures up the scattered fragments,
With a sympathetic fondness,
To yield perfume sweet hereafter,
Haply feeling them inwoven
With some thoughts she fain would cherish.

And, in later life, how often
Man oppressed and man oppressing,
Striving onward for some blessing,
Some imaginary blessing,
Haply of his own creating,
Often beaten in the struggle
Even when he seems succeeding,
Wounded, will he leave his fellows,
And, apart from all that's worldly,
Seek the sympathy of flowers :
They will renovate his spirit,
As the holy dew of Hermon,
As the healing balm of Gilead,
Dew refreshing to the weary,
Balm to heal acutest heartache.

Long as nature reigns within us,
There exists in human bosoms
This sweet sympathy with flowers :
Quench it not ; the gentle feeling
Guides the trusting spirit upwards.

Truisms.

SELFSEEKING, when a cherished aim,
Wiles all life's peace away ;
An ignis fatuus of the brain,
It ever leads astray.

To trouble our exertion tends,
However great the zest
With which we follow selfish ends
That cannot bring us rest.

How often, when we almost clasp
The prize for which we play,
The fancied good eludes the grasp,
Meandering away.

And if a man at last succeeds,
And wins the highest stake,
Success itself too often feeds
The thirst it seeks to slake.

At all events it cannot yield
The good that hope foretold,
In adding field to fertile field,
Or piling gold on gold.

For riches will not fail to cloy,
And turn life's course awry,
Leaving, instead of healthful joy,
Morbid satiety.

Then let us this delusion spurn
In most determined mood,
And humbly do our best to learn
The art of doing good.

For others let the labourer live,
For others let him toil,
For others let him daily strive,
Or burn the midnight oil.

It is a blessed thing to feel,
As love of self grows less,
A brother's or a sister's weal
Our chiefest happiness.

And make no capital of deeds
Intrinsically good ;
'Tis only vanity that feeds
On doing what we should.

A moment's welldirected zeal
May rescue from the grave,
But, oh, be careful to conceal
The hand held out to save.

With honest but determined tact
Against repayment guard,
For know that every virtuous act
Will be its own reward.

Learn day by day to struggle less
For power, fame or pelf;
And errors of the past redress
By quite forgetting self.

Questions I asked the Comet,

(OCTOBER 5, 1858).

WONDROUS WANDERER, what art thou,
With thy most mysterious face?
Hast thou always been as now,
Traversing unmeasured space?

Art thou fluid? art thou solid?
Younger than this earth, or older?
Art thou sentient or stolid?
Hotter than this earth, or colder?

Art heavier than this earth, or lighter?
Should we, like men of old, adore thee?
Art duller than this earth, or brighter?
Why dost thou drive thy tail before thee?

Art thou an entire stranger,
Sent to tangle all their summing?
Dost thou prophecy of danger,
Or foretell a good time coming?

Art thou but a thing of beauty
In the blue expanse above ?
Or, hast thou some sacred duty,
As of mercy or of love ?

Or, is vengeance dire thy mission,
Vengeance on degraded man,
Steeped in guilt and in transgression
While his earthly course he ran ?

Art thou some presumptuous spirit,
For rebellion doomed to roam ?
Dost thou some deep curse inherit ?
Art thou exiled from thy home ?

Wast thou once the dwelling place
Of man, though now through ether hurled ?
Grave of a disobedient race ?
Smouldering ruins of a world ?

Lowest hell of those deceivers,
Hypocrites who virtue shammed ?
Sulphurous lake of unbelievers,
Blazing prison of the damned ?

Who, when pleasures were their lot,
Beneath religion's gaze had blenched ?
Now their fell worm dieth not,
And the fire is not quenched.

Art thou heaven, where immortals,
 Saved from all our earthly snares,
Enter through effulgent portals ?
 Freed from sufferings and from cares ?

Where human knowledge, shrinking, veils
 Her ineffectual rays ;
And learning's lamp, expiring, fails,
 Unfed by human praise ?

Where wisdom dwells, and saints confess,
 In hymns that never cease,
Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
 And all her paths are peace ?

Where time is ever doubling
 The blessings of the blest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
 And the weary are at rest ?

The Atlantic Telegraph.

OUR 'Island Queen' had left the shore,
And steamed across the pathless sea ;
To hear the Frenchman's cannon roar,
To witness that proud Frenchman's glee,
As he triumphantly displayed
The mighty bulwarks he had made,
And frowning bastions' iron teeth,
Stern harbingers of blood and death :
The waters, air and land were rife
With every element of strife.

The thundering echoes scarce were dead,
The curling smoke had hardly fled,
When, through an ocean deep and dark,
A message, full of kindness, flew
More rapid than the lightning's spark,
And told the Old World and the New
That they were one. Again it spoke,
And yet the silence never broke ;
For now a hymn of sweet devotion
Passed voiceless underneath the ocean :

“Glory to God” it breathed, and then
Proclaimed this blessing on mankind,
“Peace on the earth : goodwill to men.”

Thus this vast monument of mind,
Annihilating time and space,
Has opened with an act of grace.
Oh, heavenly words ! oh, happy thought !
To send such words, with friendship fraught,
To yonder distant land, and then
To have them sent us back again.
Oh, shall not wonders such as these
Do more than treaties yet have done
To bind in union Siamese
The mother with her stalwart son !

The Adieu.

THE anxious mother, when her child
Its life's short path has trod,
'Mid many a tear and accent wild,
Resigns it to her God :
Its little hands, long press'd in her's,
No more their grasp renew ;
Its little breast no longer stirs :
How woful her Adieu !

Or if the boy desert his home,
And seek a trackless road
To wealth and fame, o'er ocean's foam,
Still, still she prays to God
To guard him on the weltering wave,
When farthest from her view,
From peril and from death to save :
How prayerful her Adieu !

And, oh ! the wife whose husband flies,
At some stern leader's nod,
To face the cannon's mouth : her cries,
Her prayers are unto God,

That in the battle's fierce array,
When hosts the shock renew,
He will each danger turn away :
How fervent her Adieu !

And lovers seated, ah, how blest !
Upon the flowery sod,
Their mutual love at length confessed :
Each commends each to God.
They part : their voices tuned by love,
Their vows again renew,
Calling to witness Him above :
How ardent their Adieu !

Adieu ! is ever on the tongue :
Its point we seldom scan ;
It oft in agony has rung,
And oft in mirth has ran,
From mouth to mouth ; in pleasure's hour ;
Beneath affliction's rod :
But let us ne'er forget the power
Of Him invoked : 'tis God.

A Common Failing.

THERE is a fault that leads to sorrow,
As surely as more glaring sin :
The too great aptitude to borrow,
From some infirmity within,
A telescope through which to scan
The actions of a brother man,

To magnify each written line
Or unpremeditated word,
And oftentimes to intertwine
Conclusions not to be inferred
From words or paragraphs whose strain
Was not designed to give us pain.

The sweetest nectarine contains
A deadly poison of its own,
But this fell property remains
Concealed innocuous in the stone
Until the learned chemist's skill
Has vivified the power to kill.

A felon bee of eastern clime,
So poets tell the history sad,
Draws from the sweet bloom of the thyme
A venom forth that drives men mad,
Neglecting all the sweets : or worse,
Making them yield a deadly curse.

But think not that a poison lurks
Deep hidden in a brother's words ;
Read his true nature in his works ;
Our brief existence ill affords
The time to seek supposed intent,
To hunt for what was never meant.

Better by far to suffer blindness,
The stolid blindness of the mind,
Than to search through a life of kindness
For some faint trace of aught unkind,
And seek by skill to bring to light
That which before was out of sight.

Man should not exercise the power,
Possessed by his too subtle mind,
To find the bitter and the sour,
Where all around is sweet and kind ;
Thus, by alembic of the soul,
Distilling drops of venom foul.

Ah, no ! the bright ingenuous mind,
Strong in unflinching rectitude,
Is never hastily inclined
To think injurious or rude
That which would read amiss alone
By misconstruction of its own.

Oh, Charity ! thou hast a charm
Superior to all our skill ;
Thou canst the injurious thought disarm,
Deprive it of the power to kill ;
Thou seest all things for the best ;
Believest all things to be blessed.

Oh, glorious Charity ! the man
Whose peaceful heart is filled with thee
Is armed, throughout life's little span,
Against this failing perfectly.
Well may he hope for Heaven above,
Whose soul on earth is full of love.

To Y*** M***

[When the cholera was at its height, the person to whom these lines were addressed was occupied night and day in attending to the wants of the sufferers: during these labours he contracted, or perhaps confirmed, an illness, which has entirely disabled him. The lines in the next fragment were addressed to his wife.—E. N.]

GREAT heart ! thy neverfailing cheerfulness
Is a continuous sermon to thy friends,
Fraught with more teaching than a preacher's words ;
A fountain gently bubbling from within,
Refreshing to thyself and those around,
And haply blessing both. Didst thou repine
To feel thyself a prisoner, debarred
From labouring in a field of usefulness
Created by thy energetic will,
And diligently tilled by thine own hands,
Oh, who would blame thee ! But to see thee thus,
Love and contentment seated on the brow
Or beaming from the eye, is a reproach
To all who idly wail their petty ills.

Oh, had thy selfdevotion but been less,
Hadst thou neglected Charity's demands
Because entrenching on thine ease and quiet,
Hadst thou sought wealth or power or empty fame,
Perchance thou hadst escaped imprisonment,
And jauntily passed graveward with the rest,
A thing of earth, an idle-busy nothing,
Free and unfettered on thy useless way :
But thou art now a glorious spectacle,
A model to thy fellows, to the crew
Of grumblers who delight in discontent,
And fret o'er ills of their imagining,
Morosely restless, restlessly infirm.
Hold on thy way, great heart ! Sweet peace be thine,
Peace the reward of thy unselfish course !
The teaching of thy brave example mine !

To Mrs. J*** W***

AND has the wayward muse forgotten thee,
In the just tribute she has paid to thine ?
And has her partiality ignored
Thy noble part in all past suffering ?
Oh, think not so ! She sees thee intertwined
Even with his whole existence, acting the part

Of nurse, of wife, of mother, and of friend ;
Or, in a word, of Woman ; for that word,
If once the soul within direct aright,
Combines, includes, all that is great and good,
In human life. Devotedness of heart,
Unwearying and unwavering, takes the sting
From toil and sorrow, and rewards itself.
How light is labour in a cause we love !
How sweet the recompense when the still voice
Whispers, in accents only to be heard
Down in the depths of mental solitude,
“ Well done ! ” And that sweet recompense is thine.
Oh, seek not, then, the muse’s feeble praise,
Empty and evanescent at the best,
Too often hollow and most insincere :
Let thy reward be sought, and surely found,
In the glad consciousness of doing well,
In thy afflicted husband’s grateful smile.
And let not these or any other words,
Though offered in sincerity of purpose,
Assume a value that is not their own :
Full well I know a tribute offered thee,
In falling short of actual circumstance,
Is but the rainbow’s shadow, faint and dim.

Translated Sapphics.



I.—OTIUM DIVOS.

QUIET he prays for, on the vast Ægean,
When by black storm clouds the fair moon is hidden,
And the bright stars, those certain guides to seamen,
Cease from their shining.

Quiet, the Thracian, furious in warfare :
Quiet, the Mede, so graceful with his quiver :
Grosphus ! with jewels, purple, nor with riches
Can it be paid for.

For neither treasures nor the Consul's lictor
Remove the spirit's miserable tumult,
Nor yet the troubles that so often flutter
Round gilded ceilings.

He may live well with little, whose paternal
Saltcellar shines upon his slender table ;
Terror nor filthy avarice can mar his
Peaceable slumbers.

Why, so shortlived then, plan we many projects ?
Why do we seek for regions that are heated
By other sunshine ? Who, his country's exile,
Self, too, can fly from ?

Care, inauspicious, climbs the brassclad vessel :
Never abandons multitudes of horsemen :
Swifter than stags are, and impelling rain clouds,
Swifter than Eurus.

Spirits, at present joyful, for the future
Hate to be thoughtful ; and the bitter sweeten,
Mirthful with smiling : nothing is on all sides
Doomed to be happy.

Sudden the death of valiant Achilles :
Lingering old age wore away Tithonus :
And to me the hour, that to thee's forbidden,
Perhaps may be lengthened.

Hundreds of cattle, and of cows Sicilian,
Low all around thee ; mares, too, raise their neighings,
Yoked to thy chariot ; and in Afric's murex
Doubly empurpled

Mantles enfold them ; me, a little cottage,
And a slender spirit of the Grecian muses
Fate, not deceitful, gave, and the malignant
Vulgar to pity.

II.—THE BUTTERFLY.

LATE, as I wandered o'er a verdant meadow,
Loathsome and hairy creatures were devouring
Every leaf that tempted with its greenness,
Or by its fragrance.

Great was their toiling, earnest their contention,
Piercing their hunger, savage their dissension,
Selfish their striving, hideous their bearing,
Ugly their figure.

Next day I wandered to the verdant meadow ;
Each worm was spinning for himself a mantle ;
It was his grave shroud, and I watched him closely
Wrap it around him.

Once more I wandered by the verdant meadow :
Each worm was bursting from his long confinement ;
Each one was spreading to the sun's bright beaming
Quivering pinions.

Hued like a rainbow, sparkling as a dewdrop,
Glitt'ring as gold, and lively as a swallow,
Each left his grave shroud, and in rapture winged him
Up to the heavens.

Oh, then, shall man, on earth condemned to trouble,
Toilsome existence, warfare with his kindred,
Build for himself his last cold habitation,
Doomed to remain there ?

No ! like these creatures, trouble, toil and prison
Chequer his pathway to a bright hereafter,
When he shall mount him to the happy regions
Made to receive him.

III.—THE GLOWWORM.

AFTER the sun has sunk into the ocean
Thou dost awaken from thy daylight slumber ;
Night is the season for thy lamp to glisten ;
It is thy daytime.

So will I leave, to those who love his scorching,
Day's ardent ruler, and, when night approaches,
Offer my homage to the moon's pale glances,
And the sea perfume.

IV.—THE CICADA.

HAPPY Cicada, perched on lofty branches,
Deep in the forest, cheerful as a monarch,
Tasting the dewdrops, making all the mountains
 Echo thy chirping.

Thine is each treasure that the earth produces ;
Thine is the freshness of each field and forest ;
Thine are the fruits, and thine are all the flowers,
 Balmy spring scatters.

Husbandmen fondly doat upon thy friendship,
Knowing thee guiltless of a thought to harm them ;
Thee, mortals honour, sweet and tuneful songster,
 Prophet of summer.

Thee, all the muses hail a kindred being ;
Thee, great Apollo owns a dear companion ;
Oh, it was he who gave that note of gladness,
 Wearisome, never.

Songskilful, earthborn, mirth and music loving,
Fairylike being, free from age and suffering,
Passionless, purified from earth's defilement,
 Almost a spirit.

Another.

DRUNK with the dewdrop, perched on twig so lofty,
Noisy Cicada, o'er the wild waste sounding,
Sawlike the feet which to thy side thou pressest,
Drawing sweet music.

Try then, my beauty, tune another measure ;
Pan shall reward thy labours with an echo ;
Beneath the plane tree, all my love forgetting,
Woo me to slumber.

Another.

WANDERING, once, I saw a spider weaving
Lithesome his meshes, and a poor Cicada,
Firmly entangled in the filmy network,
Chirped for his freedom.

Quickly I hastened to the child, songloving ;
Quickly released him from the fearful durance ;
“ Fly then,” said I ; “ with liberty I pay thee
“ For thy sweet music.”

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
A FAMILIAR
Introduction to the History of Insects.

This work is the finished picture of which the 'Insect Hunters' is the sketch: it is illustrated by a profusion of engravings, executed in the first style of the art, from the Author's own drawings on the wood. It is divided into four parts. The *first* part gives a detailed account of the habits and manners of the most interesting insects, and a description of their wonderful transformations. The *second* treats of capturing, killing and preserving insects, and of constructing cabinets: the most ample details are given. In the *third* part the Author describes, in an easy and popular manner, the structure of insects, using language which all may understand; he has written for the public at large, and not for that learned but limited portion of the public to which the works of modern entomologists are exclusively addressed. The *fourth* part gives a sketch of the classification of insects; and the work concludes with a complete GLOSSARY OF ENTOMOLOGICAL TERMS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The work throughout is clearly written—the result of an active mind distinctly perceiving what it intends to convey."
—*Spectator*.

"The best familiar introduction to Entomology we have met with."—*Professor Jameson's Journal*.

"We have here a complete popular treatise."—*Tait's Magazine*.

"Mr. Newman does not take too much knowledge for granted, but, beginning at the beginning, fairly illustrates his subject."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Mr. Newman's 'Familiar Introduction to the History of Insects' is a work with a more attractive title. * * * Besides, Mr. Newman has such an extraordinary knack of describing the habits of animals, that the sketches he gives us of the histories of individual insects are evidently the work of a master hand."—*'June,' by H. T. Stainton*.

PRICE TWELVE SHILLINGS.

London: JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster Row.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

Letters of Rusticus on Natural History.

CONTAINING A GREAT NUMBER OF MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, AFTER THE MANNER OF WHITE'S 'SELBORNE.'

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a woodcut, some of them most exquisite, to each chapter, and tailpieces, after the delightful manner of Bewick, are scattered through the work. It is a most delightful book."—*Douglas Jerrold, in 'Jerrold's News.'*

"The most charming contribution to Natural History since the days of good old Gilbert White. These Letters are well worthy of consultation by all gardeners and agriculturists, since the descriptions of these facts are perfectly trustworthy, being in all cases the result of observation."—*Westminster Review.*

"The collection of facts and observations respecting blights, or insects injurious to vegetation, are especially worthy attention, and we recommend them strongly."—*Gardener's and Farmer's Journal.*

"A very amusing and instructive volume."—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

"This work contains by far the best account extant of those insects which are injurious to vegetation, and known by the name of *blight*. The descriptions are no less remarkable for their accuracy than for their popular style and graphic power."—*Knox's Ornithological Rambles.*

"A beautifully illustrated edition of the Letters of Rusticus has just been published by Mr. Van Voorst. It is a delightful book."—*W. D. King's Address to the Mechanics' Institution at Sudbury.*

PRICE EIGHT SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster Row.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

A History of British Ferns,

COMPRISING UNDER EACH SPECIES CAREFULLY ACCURATE FIGURES, DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, AN AMPLE LIST OF LOCALITIES, AND MINUTE INSTRUCTIONS FOR CULTIVATING.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"It is a great gratification to have it in our power most cordially to recommend this work to all who desire to obtain a knowledge of our British Ferns, as one which in ACCURACY OF OBSERVATION, ELABORATENESS AND CLEARNESS OF DESCRIPTION, and BEAUTY OF ILLUSTRATION does not possess its equal."—*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

"To every lover of British Botany we cordially recommend Mr. Newman's volume."—*Magazine of Natural History*.

"The clear account of species, and the popular suggestions for their culture, contained in this volume, justify our cordial recommendation of its pages."—*Atlas*.

"The embellishments of this pretty volume are executed with equal good taste and skill."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

"A valuable present to the lady botanist."—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine*.

"No lady in the country ought to be without it."—*Gardener's Gazette*.

"Those who are desirous of acquiring an intimate acquaintance with our native species of this beautiful and interesting order of plants, cannot do better than consult Mr. Newman's 'History of British Ferns.'"—*Mr. Ward, on the Growth of Plants in Closely-glazed Cases*.

THE THIRD EDITION. PRICE EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS.

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster Row.

INDISPENSABLE

Natural History Pamphlets.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES ; being a complete Natural History of these beautiful insects. By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., &c. There is a life-size figure of every British Butterfly, drawn and engraved by the first Artists, regardless of expense ; and a full description of each in the various stages of Caterpillar, Chrysalis and Butterfly : with an account of the food-plant, and full directions how to find, catch and preserve these insects, and also a diagram figure, with explanations of the terms used.—*Price Sevenpence, post free.*

 This work has a portrait of the Author, from a photograph by Messrs. Maull & Polyblank.

SYNONYMIC LIST OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. By HENRY DOUBLEDAY. This is the only complete List of British Lepidopterous Insects. It contains the names and synonymes of every Butterfly and Moth discovered in Great Britain up to the date of publication. The great object in printing this most complete and laborious work is to establish a uniform nomenclature, the diversity hitherto existing, both in names and arrangement, being a source of confusion and perplexity to all beginners. Not only is Mr. Doubleday's own collection (the normal collection of British Lepidoptera) arranged and named in accordance with this List, but the Entomological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge adopt it in their 'Accented List,' recently published.—*Price, printed on both sides, Sevenpence, post free ; or printed in duplicate (one copy for labels and the other for reference), 2s., post free.*

SUGGESTIONS FOR FORMING COLLECTIONS OF BIRDS' EGGS. By ALFRED NEWTON.—*Price Sevenpence, post free.*

London : E. NEWMAN, 9, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate.

All recent discoveries in Entomology are recorded in the 'Zoologist,' a popular Monthly Magazine, edited by the Author of the 'Insect Hunters'—published by Mr. Van Voorst.

This book is DUE on the last
date stamped below.

10M-11-50 (2555, 470

REMINGTON RAND INC. 20

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



AA 000 374 349 9

